

## Chapter 6: Public Policies - Stakeholder Considerations

### Section A: Introduction

Ex-Im Bank is the official export credit agency of the U.S. government. In this role, Congress has given the Bank a mission to provide export financing assistance to the U.S. exporting community that is competitive with, and serves to neutralize, financing offered by the major foreign government ECAs. The basis for this mission is that government intervention is in the national interest if it ensures that purchase decisions are made on the basis of market factors such as price, quality and service.

As a U.S. government institution, Ex-Im Bank is entrusted with public funds to carry out its mission. As a user of public funds, Ex-Im Bank is expected to consider broader U.S. policies in how it carries out its core mission of providing export finance to U.S. exporters. Sometimes these broader U.S. policy objectives conflict with the Bank's main objective, and thus can impact its competitiveness. Some of these other policy objectives are specified in Ex-Im Bank's Charter or other legislation (e.g., economic impact and PR 17 on U.S. shipping). Other issues, such as content requirements, reflect the intent of Congress regarding the support of U.S. jobs and attempts to balance U.S. labor and industry interests. The impact of these other policy objectives on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness can be magnified in specific cases because, in general, other G-7 ECAs have few such broad public policy considerations, with the exception of domestic content guidelines.

The following sections of this chapter present a contextual description of selected public policies and an analysis of the competitive implications related to each issue.

